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CO-ORDINATION QUESTIONS

United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, which was developed in accordance with General Assembly resolution 44/141, was considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (see E/1990/39). In its resolution 1990/87, the Council stressed the need to revise the Plan in time for the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly. Bearing in mind that in its resolution 44/141, the General Assembly had already called for annual revisions of the Plan, which thus remains a continuously evolving document, the present report has been prepared in order to meet the specific requirements of Council resolution 1990/87 - that is, that the Plan should adequately reflect the balance achieved in the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and that it should fully incorporate all the mandates and activities contained in the Global Programme of Action.

2. The requirement to achieve an appropriate balance within the Plan can be met only by taking an objective view of the relative importance of the range of drug abuse control activities mandated and being carried out by each concerned element of the United Nations system. Following a lengthy process of consultation, notably at the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Co-ordination in Matters of Drug Abuse Control, held at ILO headquarters in September 1990, a wide measure of consensus on ways to achieve this balance was reached. On the basis of this consensus, and in order to meet the requirements of Council resolution 1990/87, a number of changes to the existing Plan were proposed. The proposed revisions are set out in the annex below.

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control

3. In the existing Plan, the operational activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control are set out in a separate chapter rather than integrated into the main body of the Plan. It is proposed that this should be changed by making the revisions contained in the annex.

Annex

PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN
ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL*

Page 14, paragraph 32

For the existing text substitute

32. In 1990, with a budget of \$US 69.3 million, the UNFEDAC programme covered over 170 projects in 59 countries. Out of this budget, approximately 44 per cent was devoted to the reduction of illicit supply; 23 per cent to the reduction of illicit demand; 25 per cent to strengthening control measures and 1 per cent to research. Financial data on the UNFEDAC programme are given in tables 1 and 2. A list of UNFEDAC ongoing projects is contained in annex III to this document.

Pages 15 and 16, tables 1 and 2

Replace tables 1 and 2 by the tables shown below.

* The paragraph and page numbers cited refer to those in document E/1990/39.

Table 1. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control:
expenditures of executing agencies, 1989
and 1990

(United States dollars)

Executing agency	Expenditures	
	1989	1990 (estimated)
United Nations		
UNDP/OPS	14 189 000	25 720 500
DND	2 777 000	2 424 000
INCB	324 000	412 400
UNFDAC	186 000	163 500
DTCD/UN	1 452 000	1 211 700
ILANUD	70 000	72 000
ECLAC	20 000	55 000
Subtotal	19 018 000	30 059 100
Specialized agencies		
UNIDO	2 735 000	2 414 000
WHO	380 000	581 300
UNESCO	114 000	226 400
ILO	209 000	200 000
UPU	1 000	23 800
Subtotal	3 439 000	3 445 500
Other international organizations	509 000	229 400
Non-governmental organizations	5 782 000	2 550 000
Grants to non-UN organizations	559 000	600 000
Government execution	6 563 000	8 148 000
Total	35 870 000	45 032 000

Table 2. United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control:
actual expenditure by sector

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sector	<u>Expenditures</u>	
	1989	1990 (estimated)
<u>Strengthening control measures</u> (National legislation and administration, law enforcement and laboratory services)	5 306	12 003
<u>Reduction of illicit demand</u>		
Prevention, education and information	6 275	3 060
Treatment and rehabilitation	4 878	8 550
Subtotal	11 153	11 610
<u>Reduction of illicit supply</u> (including integrated rural development/ income substitution)	18 915	21 329
<u>Research</u>	496	90
Project total	35 870	45 032

Page 17, paragraph 33

The second sentence should read

In 1989, UNFDAC supported 25 projects of this nature, involving an expenditure of \$US 2.8 million.

Page 17, paragraph 35

The third sentence should read

This methodology consists of obtaining the agreement of the countries in a given subregion to carry out jointly with the support of the international community a series of concrete actions. UNFDAC considers that the involvement of neighbouring countries in joint projects under the umbrella of the United Nations and with the presence of international staff can significantly improve the control of drug abuse and illicit trafficking, particularly in the border areas.

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Page 17, paragraph 36

For the existing text substitute

Accordingly, UNFDAC has begun to work to develop a subregional approach to meet the problems in the areas of South-East and South-West Asia, the Andean region and the countries crossed by the so-called "Balkan Route". It should be noted that, since the beginning of 1990, visible progress has already been made in this direction, particularly in South-East Asia and the Balkan region. This has included the fielding of technical missions for discussion with the concerned Governments in order to ensure the integration of the various national plans and the identification of additional initiatives. Other preparatory steps have included the convening of meetings at ministerial and expert levels, the elaboration of specific proposals and consultation with other relevant organizations.

Page 19

After paragraph 42, insert two new paragraphs reading

In accordance with paragraphs 41 and 48 of the Global Programme of Action (General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex), UNFDAC is assisting Governments in developing or strengthening their drug regulatory and control systems, to counteract diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit channels. In order to strengthen the licit drug control system, UNFDAC will give special attention to the development and implementation of programmes to limit the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, under international control, for legitimate medical purposes, and to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals, specific substances, materials and equipment for illicit purposes.

UNFDAC intends to increase its assistance to States to enable them to strengthen their drug detection and pharmaceutical control laboratories. A particular effort is envisaged in Africa, where concentrated and standardized measures to improve pharmacy control could help to address the absence of effective pharmacy control systems in many countries.

Page 27

After paragraph 69, insert a new paragraph reading

Increased funding has been allocated by UNFDAC in support of drug abuse prevention programmes and, as resources are available, the Fund intends to continue expanding its operations in this field. The Global Programme of Action (General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex) has highlighted the following priority areas for intensified actions by UNFDAC:

- (a) Establishment of data bases in line with the international drug abuse assessment system (para. 13 of the Programme of Action);

(b) Strengthening of information on effective prevention strategies and on programme evaluation techniques (para. 19 of the Programme of Action);

(c) Support of governments' efforts for the elaboration of drug prevention curricula in educational institutions (para. 22 of the Programme of Action);

(d) Development of training materials for health personnel (para. 24);

(e) Utilization of non-governmental organizations for the provision of States of technical expertise (para. 28 of the Programme of Action).

Page 28

Between the entries for DND and ESCAP insert

ECLAC Resolution 515 adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session.

Page 28

Between the entries for ESCWA and ILO insert

UNESCO Special resolution (1.14) adopted by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session emphasized the importance of the UNESCO mandate in this field and the current need for greater co-operation between the Organization and special bodies within the United Nations system, recommending urgently the reinforcement of the programme of preventive education against drug abuse.

Page 29

After paragraph 74, insert a new paragraph reading

ECLAC

The Commission is engaged in activities to increase public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through the implementation of mass media campaigns and community education, and by promoting the development of positive alternatives to a drug dependent lifestyle through training activities among the social sectors most highly exposed to drug abuse.

Page 35

After paragraph 93, insert two new paragraphs reading

ECLAC

The Commission intends to formulate a base-line study of the most relevant problems associated with the social impact of drug trafficking and consumption in urban low-income sectors of Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of five studies to be carried out in areas of highest vulnerability and five

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additional studies designed to assess the specific social impact on women living in urban low-income areas. Secondly, it intends to formulate, on the basis of the studies referred to above and of ongoing consultations with governmental bodies and other international agencies carrying out complementary projects, a breakdown of policies adaptable to the varied social impact of the drug problem in the region. Thirdly, it intends to design modules for training women and young people who are community leaders in urban low-income sectors, in order to help them promote community programmes for the prevention of drug trafficking and consumption in the sectors most exposed to this risk. Fourthly, it intends to raise awareness among Governments, the public and the mass media of the gravity of the social impact of drugs and their current spread, by strategically disseminating the findings and documents resulting from the above activities in their various phases.

ESCAP

The Commission intends to undertake the following regular budget activities:

- (a) Report to the Committee on Population and Social Development on the status of drug abuse demand reduction activities;
- (b) Compendium of drug abuse demand reduction programmes and activities in the ESCAP region;
- (c) Six advisory missions on the development of community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction;
- (d) Ad hoc expert group meeting on the development of integrated demand reduction programmes;
- (e) Ad hoc expert group meeting on the development, analysis and dissemination of data on drug abuse within vulnerable population groups;
- (f) Establishment of a regional network of drug abuse demand reduction institutions, and its linkage with social development agencies;
- (g) Survey of drug abuse characteristics to enable proper assignment of abusers to appropriate treatment and rehabilitation programmes;
- (h) Guidelines on the development of drug abuse reduction programmes for vulnerable population groups.

The following extrabudgetary activities are also planned:

- (a) Community-level drug abuse control pilot planning workshops;
- (b) Drug abuse control training courses for drug abuse workers;
- (c) Evaluation of drug abuse demand reduction policies and programmes.

Page 38

After paragraph 99, insert a new paragraph reading

In accordance with the requirements stemming from the Global Programme of Action, in particular paragraphs 31, 32 and 33, UNFDAC provides assistance to interested States in their programmes for treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. Particular attention in this area is given to:

- (a) Medical needs during detoxification;
- (b) Treatment services and facilities;
- (c) Counselling for addicts and their families;
- (d) Community and voluntary support group programmes;
- (e) Aftercare and social reintegration.

A close working relationship in this field has been established with the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations. Subject to the availability of funds, UNFDAC will continue expanding its activities in this sector and promote the development of drug demand reduction initiatives at the national, subregional and regional levels.

Page 44

After paragraph 119, insert a new paragraph reading

Within its broad mandate, UNFDAC is providing assistance to countries, at their request, for the elimination and control of illicit narcotics cultivation. Major integrated rural development and income substitution programmes are under way in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Mexico, as well as in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Myanmar, Thailand and Morocco. UNFDAC intends to continue expanding these activities as resources are available and to progressively integrate them within the development of subregional plans of action, in line with paragraphs 42, 43 and 44 of the Global Programme of Action (General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex).

Page 50

After paragraph 145, insert a new paragraph reading

Under the Global Programme of Action (General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex), four main areas of activities are covered by UNFDAC assistance in this sector, representing approximately 25 per cent of the Fund's annual expenditure:

(a) Assistance to drug law enforcement agencies so that they can be suitably trained, equipped and managed to handle investigations (paras. 56 and 60 of the Programme of Action);

(b) Assistance to develop adequate legislative measures (para. 52 of the Programme of Action);

(c) Support to the judiciary and prosecution services to handle the cases developed through investigations (paras. 60 and 78 of the Programme of Action);

(d) Assistance to correctional institutions (paras. 60 and 78 of the Programme of Action).

As resources are available, UNFDAC intends to continue expanding its programmes in this sector, with particular emphasis on the development of activities aimed at promoting co-operation among countries at the subregional and regional levels (para. 42 of the Programme of Action).

Paragraph 147

Between the entries for INCB and IMO insert

ECE Inland Transport Committee programme element 09.4.4.2(c)
Inland Transport Committee resolution No. 220 concerning the prevention of the abuse of customs transit systems by drug smugglers

Page 54

Between the entries for CSDHA/CPCJB and ICAO insert

ECE

During the course of its three annual meetings, the ECE Working Party on Customs Questions Affecting Transport began to have a regular exchange of views and information on abuses of the customs transit system by smugglers so that it could immediately take all necessary steps to eliminate such occurrences. In particular, the Contracting Parties to the Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention, 1975) and the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) regularly transmit relevant information on the abuse of customs transit systems to the Working Party on a confidential basis.

In view of the occurrence of new smuggling techniques using the latest technologies, ECE is at present considering legislative measures to ensure that, through modern container designs, enclosed spaces on containers will gradually be eliminated and, as a consequence, drug smuggling using containers considerably impeded.

Paragraph 161

For the existing text substitute

To help curb illicit drug trafficking by the marine mode of transport and drug abuse on board ship, IMO is working with others closely involved in ship operations to overcome this growing global problem, which extends far beyond national borders. IMO has drawn up guidelines for shipowners, masters, seafarers and others concerned with this problem designed to control drug abuse on board ships and the illicit traffic of drugs. IMO publication 146/90, entitled "Drugs on board, the fight against drug traffickers and drug users", is targeted for shipboard reading by crew members. The small brochure is made available by the IMO secretariat free of charge. IMO will continue to give a high degree of priority to agreement on further measures to prevent and finally eliminate the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of other drugs or substances by crew members and others employed to assist in the operation of ships.

After annex II, insert a new annex reading

Annex III

CURRENT UNFDC PROGRAMMES

Country	Sector	Budget (in US dollars)	Duration
<u>A. Latin America</u>			
Argentina	Treatment and rehabilitation	1 107 000	88/90
Bolivia	Rural development/crop replacement in the Yungas	21 078 000	85/90
	Treatment and rehabilitation	605 000	86/90
	Community development/health	6 400 000	87/92
	Water supply/rural sanitation	4 000 000	88/91
	Rural development/crop replacement in Chapare	15 000 000	88/91
	Community development/dairy	4 100 000	88/91
Brazil	Drug abuse prevention/law enforcement	12 000 000	88/92
Chile	Prevention among youth	285 000	89/91
Colombia	Training of educational agents	743 000	85/90
	Prevention	500 000	85/90
	Rural development/crop replacement in Cauca	5 000 000	85/92
	Treatment and rehabilitation	381 000	86/90
	Training of educational agents	629 000	85/90
	Community prevention	1 298 000	90/93
	Education of families	2 097 500	90/93
	Prevention through mass media	1 052 800	90/93
	Prevention in Bogotá	850 000	90/93
	Prevention in Barranquilla	292 500	90/93
	Prevention in Bucaramanga	445 640	90/93
	Prevention in Cali	474 684	90/93
	Prevention in Caldas	378 000	90/93
	Prevention in Medellín	500 000	90/93
	Anti-drug dependence	1 205 200	90/93
	Prevention/treatment of AIDS	42 500	90/91
	Prevention (juv. penitentiaries)	278 000	90/93
	Street children, Bogotá	210 000	90/93
	Rural development/crop replacement in Caqueta	3 360 000	90/95
	Rural development/crop replacement in Sierra Nevada	3 896 100	90/95
	Rural development/crop replacement in Putumayo	3 466 800	90/95

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Country	Sector	Budget (in US dollars)	Duration
	Rural development/crop replacement in Guaviare	4 020 382	90/95
	Information system/logistical support	246 711	90/91
	Systematization of information	1 000 000	90/91
Costa Rica	Community programme against drugs	200 000	89/90
Ecuador	Drug abuse prevention	500 000	87/90
	Control of production/marketing of licit drugs	691 000	87/90
	Treatment and rehab. training	405 000	88/91
Mexico	Rural development, Oaxaca	5 000 000	89/92
	Rural development, Michoacan	5 000 000	89/92
	Rural development, Guerrero	5 000 000	89/92
Peru	Rural development	3 865 000	86/90
	Treatment and rehabilitation	315 500	87/90
	Rural development/crop replacement	5 000 000	88/91
Uruguay	Prevention education	40 000	89/90

B. Africa

Benin	Law enforcement	130 935	90/91
Cameroon	Law enforcement/preventive education	61 425	90/91
Congo	Law enforcement/preventive education/health	63 280	86/90
Ghana	Law enforcement	210 525	89/91
	Preventive education	90 290	90/92
Guinea	Law enforcement/preventive education/health	100 000	88/89
Kenya	Law enforcement	113 000	89/90
	Preventive education/health	253 700	90/92
Malawi	Law enforcement	104 000	89/90
Mali	Law enforcement	74 340	90/91
Mauritius	Rehabilitation	250 000	88/90
	Health	49 720	88/90
	Law enforcement	123 585	89/90
Morocco	Crop replacement/rural development/law enforcement/education	2 643 514	89/92
Nigeria	Preventive education	305 838	88/90
	Health/preventive education	497 725	89/92
Senegal	Preventive education	218 157	90/91
Sierra Leone	Preventive education/law enforcement	160 175	88/90
Somalia	Law enforcement/health/lab./prev. educ.	203 175	90/91
Sudan	Law enforcement	255 250	88/90

Country	Sector	Budget (in US dollars)	Duration
United			
Republic of	Health/preventive education	284 338	89/91
Tanzania	Law enforcement	71 250	89/90
Zambia	Law enforcement	83 000	89/90
Zimbabwe	Rehabilitation	80 000	86/89
	Rehabilitation	107 062	90/91
Regional	Laboratory development	1 038 470	88/90
	Programme development in Francophone Africa	47 404	89/90
	Legal advisory services for West Africa	354 979	88/90
	Programme development for East Africa	57 000	89/91
	Training courses in demand reduction	372 000	90
	Training for magistrates	166 210	89/90
	African psychotropic formulary	50 000	89/90
C. Asia			
Afghanistan	Rural rehabilitation and reconstruction	1 423 975	89/90
	Epidemiology and treatment	150 000	88/90
China	Law enforcement/preventive education/ treatment	5 000 000	88/90
India	Law enforcement	7 500 000	88/92
	Drug abuse prevention/treatment/ rehabilitation/control measures	12 500 000	88/92
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Highland integrated rural development/ crop replacement	5 863 200	89/93
Malaysia	Demand reduction	400 000	88/90
	Supply reduction	500 000	88/90
Myanmar	Agriculture and livestock sector/crop replacement	2 332 800	86/91
	Education and information sector	2 135 000	86/91
	Health sector	780 000	86/91
	Social rehabilitation	805 000	86/91
	Law enforcement, incl. infrastructure	3 760 000	86/91
Pakistan	Dir district development project/crop replacement	14 500 000	85/91
	Special development unit	2 030 000	85/91
	Treatment and rehabilitation	680 000	85/91
	Prevention education	590 000	85/90
	Law enforcement	250 000	88/89

Country	Sector	Budget (in US dollars)	Duration
Sri Lanka	Prevention and treatment	310 000	87/90
Thailand	UNFDAC/Thai/Norwegian Church	4 000 000	85/92
	Aid highland development project	400 000	90/92
	Pae Por highland development project	855 000	87/91
	Sam Mun highland development project	2 595 000	87/91
	Wieng Pha highland development project	2 985 000	88/92
	Development of testing and training centres	365 000	86/89
	Development of drug dependence treatment system for Hill Tribe communities	595 000	87/91
	Training of primary health care workers	240 000	87/90
	Assessment of psychotropic drugs utilization in Thailand	75 000	88/90
	Drug demand reduction project for Lao Hill Tribe refugees	70 319	89/91
<u>D. Caribbean</u>			
Bahamas	Preventive education	500 000	86/90
Dominican Republic	Preventive education	377 338	90/93
Grenada	Demand reduction	104 410	89/91
Guyana	Preventive education	137 280	90/92
Netherlands Antilles	Preventive education/rehabilitation	85 400	90/92
St. Lucia	Preventive education/rehabilitation	51 600	90/92
Trinidad	Preventive education	488 763	89/91
Regional	Law enforcement	900 000	90/92
<u>E. Near and Middle East</u>			
Cyprus	Law enforcement	245 000	90/91
Egypt	Law enforcement	909 750	89/91
	Preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation	528 150	90/92
Jordan	Law enforcement	390 000	90/91
Turkey	Law enforcement	250 000	90

F. Global programmes

Project No.	Project title	Budget (in US dollars)	Duration
GLO/111	Publications and Information Services	90 400	90
GLO/120	Assistance to National Narcotics Labs	152 550	90
GLO/125	Drug Law Enforcement Training	146 900	90
GLO/130	Meetings of Heads of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA)	203 400	90
GLO/154	Fellowships in Laboratory Techniques	276 850	90
GLO/236	Consultation, Project Preparation, Programme Development and Support	142 000	90
GLO/242	Training of Laboratory Staff in the Asia and Pacific Region	135 040	90
GLO/257	Est. of Analytical Methods for Detection and Analysis of Cocaine	43 505	90
GLO/437	Est. of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS)	193 682	90
GLO/662	Development of Analytical Methods for Newly Scheduled Drugs	40 000	90
GLO/435	INCB Programme of Technical Assistance	8 610	90
GLO/439	Regional Seminar for Drug Control Administrators in Asia	47 754	90
GLO/440	International Control of Frequently Used Substances in Illicit Manufacture	186 760	90
GLO/543	Improve Effectiveness INCB Training Programmes	53 737	90
RLA/608	Training Courses for Law Enforcement Officers of the Andean Region	578 000	90
RAB/685	Regional Study on Impact of Drug Abuse among Youth in ESCWA Region	10 000	90
GLO/267	Training of Postal Agents in the Detection of Parcels Containing Drugs	34 000	90
GLO/232	CHARM - Customs Training Programme in South Pacific Region	30 000	90
GLO/232	CCC Courses on Instructional Techniques	51 600	90
GLO/232	ILANUD - Third Regional Seminar on Effective Countermeasures against Drug Offences	3 600	90
GLO/232	Coeurs des Saints Coeurs (Lebanon) - St. Charles Hospital in Beirut	10 000	90
GLO/232	GTZ: Drug-testing Equipment for GDR	137 374	90
